that it has no proposal at present to maintain a list and Directory of all promoters and Directors of Companies which have gone public.

(b) No Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान स्थित बैंकों में सावधि जमा राशि खाते

6002. **प्रो० राम बक्श सिंह वर्मा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1995 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान स्थित प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में सावधि जमा राशि खातों की संख्या कितनी है तथा अन्य पूंजीगत राशियां कितनी-कितनी हैं ;

(ख) अन्य बैंकों की तुलना में कौन से बैंकों में जमा राशियां एवं अन्य पूंजीगत राशियां अधिक हैं तथा उनका शाखा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक शहर में बचत के अन्य तरीकों की तुलना में सावधि जमा खातों के माध्यम से की गई बचत अभी भी लोकप्रिय है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०वी० चंद्रशेखर मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उनका डाटाबेस अपेक्षित जानकारी नहीं देता है ।

Rise in prices of essential commodities

6003. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite record food production this year, the prices of essential commodities continue zooming to new heights;

(b) if so, the increase in prices registered during the past three months in respect of grain, edible oils, pulses, spices and soaps of different varieties; and

(c) the reasons for continuing rise in price, despite good crops and various Budgetary Concessions extended by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The wholesale price of essential commodities had risen by 8.7 per cent over a one year period upto 22nd April, 1995. This increase was lower than 12.1 per cent increase recorded in the corresponding period of the precednig year. The magnitude of price increase during the latest three months in respect of foodgrains, edible oils, pulses, condiments and spices and soaps is listed below:

1	% increase between 21-1-95 to 22-4-95 2
All Commodities	0.8
Foodgrains	0.2
Rice	0.7
Wheat	—2.4
Edible oils	2.8

1	2
Pulses	0.4
Condiments & Spices	—17.9
Soaps Detergents	1.0
Household laundry soap	1.6
Toilet Soaps	0.0
Synthetic Detergents	0.0

(c) The factors that have operated during 1994-95 in fuelling the inflationary pressures are:— the spill over effects of the high fiscal deficit in 1993-94 and production short-falls in key commodities such as sugar, cotton, jute and groundnut causing short term supply imbalances. There was also cumulative impact of large increase in the minimum support prices continuously for the past three years resulting in higher primary product prices thus generating upward pressures on prices of wage goods. Another significant factors was the high growth of monetary variables owing to strong build up of foreign exchange reserves.

Restoration of Maximum interest rate of term deposits

6004. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE :

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has lately announced a number of measures, including, restoration of maximum term deposit rate to 12 per cent from 11 per cent with the object of containing inflation and encourage savings;

(b) how far the last reduction in term deposit rate had adversely affected the savings, by small depositers with Banks, during the interim period (giving comparative figures showing the rate of savings during the period preceeding and following such reduction in rates of interest on deposits; and

(c) what are the details of the other measures recently taken to contain and curb inflation, indicating the rationale and justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) As a part of the Credit policy for the first half of 1995-96 announced by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the maximum term deposit rate has been raised from 'not exceeding 11.0 per cent per annum to 'not exceeding 12.0 per cent per annum effective from April, 18, 1995 with a view to ensuring that banks' term deposits remain attactive in the context of the prevailing inflation rate and also to ensure that banks are able to mobilise more term deposits to finance their lending operations out of their own resources.